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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

D. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row Erie, Pa.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

JENNY LIND.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Blest must their vocation be,
Who with tones of melody,
Calm the discord and the strife,
And th eraitroad rush of life,
And with Orphean more
Things inert to life and love.

But there's one, who doth inherit
Angel gifts and angel spirit,
Bidding streams of gladness flow
Through the realms of want and woe,—
'Mid lone age and misery's lot,
Kindling pleasures long forgot,
Seeking minds oppressed with night,
And o'er darkness shedding light;
She the seraph's lore doth know,
She hath learned their deeds below,
So, when o'er this dusty strand
She shall clap their waiting hand,
They will fold her to their breast,
More a sister than a guest.—*West. Lit. Mess.*

THE MISER'S DEATH-BED.

BY AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

The physician sees many strange death-bed scenes.—We may render him to a certain extent callous to those sights which would appal the stoutest heart; but still, in the course of a long practice, even he must encounter some death-bed scenes, the recollections of which will cling to him and which he may be years in shaking from his imagination. Such was that which I am about to describe.

For ten or eleven years a bent and miserable old man had been in the habit of clinging each morning to my area rails, to beg of my servants broken victuals. His appearance was so haggard, and his tone and manner bespoke such a depth of misery, that I gave orders never to refuse him anything that had come from the table; so that, at last, he grew into a regular pensioner upon us; and we used to expect him regularly every morning as our breakfast.

The name of the old mendicant we never knew, nor where he resided. In fact, he seldom spoke a word to my servants; but he would come in the heat of summer.—Then the warm genial sunshine even lit the worn flagstones into beauty, and cling to the iron rails, looking the only miserable, or at least the most miserable object in creation. In the depth of winter, too, when the bleak north-east wind blew fiercely and the blinding snow drifted through the air, he would come, and still clinging to the rails, while his rags fluttered around him, wait for his daily dole.

This had gone on so long, that one morning, when he did not come, I felt quite uneasy, and there was a general enquiry through the house as to whether any one had seen the old man. The next morning passed away, and still he came not. I began to think he must be ill or dead, and wondering at the usual hour for another week, we began to forget the old beggar that had visited us so long. One morning, however, he was brought to my recollection again, somewhat singularly.

I was told that a young girl was waiting in my hall to see me, and going out to her, she told me a Mr. Temple wanted me as soon as I could go to him.

"Where does he reside?" I asked.

She named a low, wretched street in Soho; and wondering at the address, I said—

"Who is Mr. Temple?"

"I don't know, sir," said the girl. "He lodges with my mother, sir."

"You are quite sure he sent for, me?"

"Yes, sir. We didn't know his name till this morning, and he's lived with us since I was born."

"Indeed, that's odd enough. Is he very ill?"

"Oh, very, he's groaning so."

"Well, run back, and tell him I'll call as early as I can in the course of the morning."

The girl departed, and about half past eleven I found myself sufficiently disengaged to call upon my new patient in ——street, Soho. The house was miserable and dirty in the extreme; and, upon asking for Mr. Temple, a slip-shod, grinning-looking woman screamed up the kitchen stairs—

"It's three pair back!"

"The what?" I said.

"The three pair back, to be sure," replied the woman, just showing her head on a level with the passage.

"Can't you show me his room?" said I.

"Who are you, I wonder?" screamed the woman.—"Hoity-toity! Show you up. Indeed! Perhaps you'd like a mole candle, too?"

Positively declining the candle, I ascended the staircase, surmising that the three pair back must be up three flights of stairs, and a back room somewhere.

When I arrived at the landing place at the very topmost story of the house, I heard a low moaning sound proceeding from a room to my left, and pushing open a low black door, I entered one of the most miserable rooms that I had ever seen.

Furniture, it had none. A cracked water jug was upon the floor, and by its side an earthware saucer, such as are used for garden pots. In one corner lay at what at first appeared to be a mass of old rags, but the groans that proceeded from amongst them told me that a human being was there.

"Has he come?—has he come?" cried a thin voice, as if struggling with pain.

"Did you send for me?" said I.

"Thieves, murder, help!" suddenly cried the same voice, and from among the mass of rags and filth, a long, skinny arm protruded, grasping a pistol.

I own I was a little alarmed, and said hastily, "I am Dr.——."

"You—you have come to rob me, then?"

"You, you! Certainly not,"

"But—but—you know if you had—I have nothing.—Mind, nothing—nothing!"

"Is your name Temple?" I said.

"Ha!" he screamed, how do you know that? No, no—I am a beggar."

"A Mr. Temple sent for me."

"Stay, stay! Fasten the door; place the jog against it. We—we shall be robbed else. Not that I have anything to lose. No, no; I am miserably poor, wretchedly poor."

"Then you should apply for assistance, where you have a right to demand it. If I was to give you a prescription you could not get it made up for nothing, you know."

"No, no;" he replied. "I—I know. Look at me—look, doctor, look."

He raised himself on his arm, and in the thin, emaciated face of my strange patient I recognised the old beggar that used to cling to my area rails.

"I do recollect you," I said.

"You do now?"

"And your name is Temple, is it not?"

"Temple!" he screamed; "who says my name is Temple."

"Your own messenger,"

"Then—then—I must have raved."

"What complaint have you?" said I.

Slowly he drew his hand from under the rags, and letting an old tarnished guinea drop from his clenched fist, he said with a deep sigh—

"There—there is your fee."

"I do not require it of you?" said I.

"You—you are sure?"

Quite sure."

"Then, I—then I will keep it. Don't tell any one you saw it, or I shall be robbed!"

He clutched the coin again, and withdrew his ghastly attenuated hand and arm. I could see by his whole appearance that he was suffering from want of nourishing diet, and I said—

"You must spend that guinea to-day. In some wine and arrow-root."

"Guinea!" he cried, "what guinea? I have no gold. Do you want to rob me? I am ill, I know I am ill. Tell me what's the matter with me; but mind one thing—"

"What is that?"

"I—I am not dy—dying. Mind that—I am not dying. No, no—not dying!"

"You will, though," said I, "if you do not take some nourishing drinks."

He fixed his glassy eyes on my face as he muttered—

"Do you think half a pint of porter is really necessary for me?"

I laughed and said "a bottle of good port wine, you mean."

"Wine!" he cried, "and I so wretchedly poor—so miserably poor!"

"Do you know," said I "I began to suspect—"

"What—what?" he cried.

"That you are not so poor as you affect to be. Have you not some secret hoard, now, that freely used would make the remainder of your life comfortable?"

"What, gold!" he shrieked, "you do not think I have gold?"

"Yes I do. You are a miser."

"A miser?"

"Yes."

He fell back on the bed with a gasp; then, suddenly springing up, he screamed—

"Thieves! thieves!—help, help, help, robbers!"

"I shall leave you," said I, "if you make such a noise."

The door now opened, and a coarse man put his head into the room, with the polite inquiry of—"What's the row?"

"Nothing," said I, "the old man is ill, and raves."

"Oh, that's the ticket, is it? He's a going all for to assault the bucket at last, is he? There'll be a nut for Old Nick!"

Having delivered himself of this elegant opinion the man withdrew his head, and shut the door. When I turned again to the old man, he lay in a swoon on his miserable bed.

* * * * * *

I am never without restoratives about me, and I very soon succeeded in restoring my patient to his former state. With a long drawned sigh he opened his eyes, and fixed them upon my face with an expression of mournful intensity.

"How are you now?" I said.

"Better—better," he muttered.

I saw that it was not so, for a change had come across his face, and there was a peculiar gaze about his eyes, that told me he was dying. Impressed as I was with the conviction that he had money secreted, which might be of service to some one claiming kindred with him, I did not hesitate to tell him his real condition.

"Do not deceive yourself," said I, "you are dying."

He sprang up in bed with a shriek, as if he had been galvanized.

"Dying?" he cried; "no, no, not dying! Let me live—live on, though it be in want. Why should I die? No—no, I cannot—will not die!"

It was dreadful to see the agitation of his features.—Hot, scalding tears poured down his cheeks; he clutched the scanty covering which was upon him till the blood started, and still he shrieked—

"I cannot—dare not die!"

Then he suddenly turned to me, and clutching my arm, he cried, *in the most supplicating tones*—

"Save me! save me!—for the love of Heaven, save me. Hold me to the world. You are skilful—save me by your art. Look at me, a miserable poor old man. I will kneel to you—bless you—be your slave, but give me life—life—life!"

I knew that a few hours must end the scene, and I seized the opportunity of leaving the room, and getting somebody in the house to fetch some wine and brandy, for I knew that by stimulants alone could the flickering flame of life be kept alive for the next few hours.

When I returned, I started, for he had risen from his pallet, and was kneeling before the wretched little skeleton grate, which, by its rust, had evidently not seen a fire for years. He did not hear me, and I paused to observe him.

With feeble efforts he wrenched from its place the little grate, and then I saw him eagerly clutch at something. With a scream, he sprang to his feet, and, as he did so, a heavy bag fell from his relaxed hold, with a loud clash, upon the floor.

"Wretched man!" I said, pointing to the bag, "is it for this you cling to life?"

He tried to speak, but could not. His hand clutched the air wildly. Inarticulate sounds came from his throat, and I had just time to catch him when he again fainted. I carried him to the bed, if bed it could be called, and then carefully replacing the grate, I lifted the bag he had dropped, and concealed it under some musty apparel which lay in a rotting heap in one corner of the room.

I was anxious that he should live to make some bequest of his money to some good purpose, and I, with some anxiety, felt his pulse: it was beating freely, but there was a tolerably regular action. I left the room again, and was glad to meet on the staircase a girl with the wine and brandy. I took them from her, and returning, poured a little of the former into the miser's mouth.

In a few moments returning animation began to show itself, but I feared he was delirious, for he talked strangely.

"They are all dead now," he muttered—"dead, I tell you; they don't want my gold: it's twelve years ago.—They are dead—dead!"

"Who are dead?" I said.

"Ha!" he cried, "Who speaks to me in the dark?"

"The dark!" said I.

"Yes: the night is very dark, so very dark."

I looked at his eyes, and perceived that the sight had gone. He was stone blind. I feared that his other perceptive faculties would quickly follow, and I said—

"Tell me truly. Have you any kindred?"

"Kindred!" he repeated.

"Yes; have you a child or a child's child?"

"A child—child?" he said, falteringly, "have I a child's child? Did my own little blue-eyed Emma ever fondle a darling of her own, because—because, have mercy upon me—that would be my child's child."

I shall never forget the burst of frantic grief which followed these words. His sobs were terrible. Such agony of sorrow I never before saw, and hope never to see again. I was deeply affected. Grief in the young is distressing, but there was something awful in the heart-felt anguish of that white-haired old man.

"Calm yourself," I said, though my own voice was broken with emotion; "there may be still time to repair in some measure the past. Confide all to me, and I promise, before heaven, to do what I can in furtherance of, I hope, your newly awakened kind feelings."

"God bless and prosper you," he said faintly, "I will tell all—all."

His voice was very faint, and I stooped over him to listen. Mingling with broken sobs and many tears, he thus addressed me—

"I had a wife whom I loved, and—and a little blue-eyed thing, with a sweet laugh, who was as happy as the day is long, and we called her Emma. My wife, the companion of my young days, wasted away before my eyes, and died. Then I was alone with my child, my little one; but there came a chilling shadow across my heart, and I was unhappy.

"At last it shaped itself into a form, and avarice became my passion—I hoarded—hoarded all, but still in want, in misery and privation, my little child clung to me, and loved me. The pleasure of childhood she never knew: playmates she had none; yet she clung to me; and she grew in beauty, too, till she was sixteen; then one day she hung upon my neck and told me she was loved by a more youth. I knew him. His genius was his only possession, and I scorned him. Then one day he came to me; and she, my child, my Emma—it was her mother's name—they knelt at my feet, and asked for my blessing."

He paused, for his tears choked his utterance, and the scence he had conjured up was too much for his feelings. I gave him some wine and he proceeded.

"I turned them *from my door*—and—and *saved my* gold."

"And what became of them?"

"I left the place, and came to London; but a man met me in the street, and told me—"

"What?"

"That my child—my little Emma—you know—"

"Take time," I said.

"He—told me that she was dead—the little thing who *used to nestle in my breast; he said she had died of want* in giving birth to a child—*absolute want.*"

"Can that be true?" said I.

"Hush!" he cried, "hear all—hear all. Her young husband—he, too, they said, had *kissed his child and then sought a grave*—and I had saved my gold!"

"When did you hear this?"

"The last time I clung to the railings of your house. Since then I have not tasted food."

"The child," I said, "your Emma's child; did it live?"

"I know not."

"Where did all this happen?"

"At ——."

"That is a small place near ——."

"It is."

"And your daughter's husband's name?"

"Was Durham."

I immediately formed a resolve, and rising, I said—

"Be calm till I return. Take a little wine occasionally and I will send you a nurse and other refreshments."

"Take with you the dross which has been my destruction," he moaned; "take the gold."

"I will return soon," said I.

I hurried from the room. Medical men know plenty of nurses, and in half an hour I sent one to the old man with medicine and food; then I hurried home to my wife.

"Mary," said I, "I am going to ——."

"To where?"

"Don't ask me any questions, but come with me. I have ordered post horses, and we shall be there within three hours, they tell me. I'll tell you everything on the road."

* * * * * *

Good fast horses and a well paid postillion do wonders. At 98 several ——, I called to the driver—

"Is there a workhouse at——?"

"A workus?" he cried. "Lor! I thinks as there isn't; but there is at ——. A *workus! Lor!*"

I told the whole story to my wife and she had at once suggested an inquiry at the workhouse, to ascertain if the child had lived or died, as the parish must have been cognisant of the whole affair. We soon rattled up to the workhouse door, and I was ushered into the master's room

"I am, Dr. ——," said I. "Have you a child here of the name of Durham?"

"Yes, sir," was the immediate answer.

"Thank Heaven," said I, "What is it, a boy?"

"No, sir, a girl."

"Its age?"

"About eleven, sir. You see we had to bury the mother, and the father drowned himself."

"Will you trust the child to me?"

"I dare not, sir," said the man.

"I will hold you harmless," said I. "You know me by name."

The master hesitated a moment, and then said—

"I will sir. Will you please to take a seat a moment?"

He was scarcely two minutes gone, when he returned, leading by the hand a little girl dressed in a blue stuff gown of five centuries ago, and a little pinched up white cap. She was a beautiful little thing, with mild blue eyes, and a look of earnest simplicity upon her face, which I admired very much.

"Thank you sir," said I to the master—"You shall hear from me to-morrow."

He bowed, I took the little orphan by the hand, and led her to the chaise. The moment I appeared at the workhouse door, a great crowd that had there assembled, greeted me with a loud hurrah.

I handed the child into the chaise, and followed myself.

"To London," said I.

"Hurrah!" shouted the crowd, and away we went.

* * * * * *

I had been five hours exactly when I entered the miser's room with his daughter's child. He was asleep, and the nurse told me he had been quite *delirious*. I felt certain that it was his last sleep, and I motioned the child, who was a sweet-tempered, tractable little thing, to stand quietly by the bed side, while I waited for his awakening. There was a dead silence for about a quarter of an hour, and then he muttered in his sleep—

"Yes, darling—yes; kiss me, my little Emma! Bless you—bless—bless—"

"Are you better?" I said softly.

"That's Dr.——," he said.

"Yes," I replied.

I am much better, thank you," he said; "in fact, quite strong and well. I had a pain, but it's gone; and it's still night."

I saw by some infallible sign that he was dying.

"If," I said, "your daughter had a child, it would inherit all you have!"

Swallows.

Swallows in Sweden, at the approach of cold weather, plunge into the lakes, and remain there asleep, and buried under the ice, till the return of spring. Then, awakened by the returning heat, they leave the water and resume their usual flight. While the lakes are frozen, if the ice be broken in certain places, which appear darker than others, the swallows are found in large quantities, cold, asleep, and half-dead. If they are taken out and warmed by the hands, or before the fire, they soon begin to exhibit signs of life; they stretch themselves out, shake themselves, and soon fly away. In other places, they retire into the caves, and under the rocks. Between the town of Caen and the sea along the banks of the Orne, there are many of these caverns, where, during the winter, clusters of swallows have been found suspended, like bunches of grapes, from the roof of the cavern. The same thing has been long ago observed in Italy.

☞ The Constitutional Convention of N. Hampshire has voted to strike out of the Constitution the clause imposing a religious test, and the clause requiring a property qualification for office. It is about time.

THE DEAD SEA AND THE JORDAN.

We descended by a steep path into the plain, and, passing a pool of stagnant water, surrounded by a mass of long dank weeds, rode through a few low thorney bushes, and reached the margin of the lake. There was a hard pebbly strand, strewed here and there with drift wood; bare trunks of trees, withered and dry, covered with a coating of salt; small lumps of some bituminous substance was scattered over the beach; we afterwards found several other pieces floating on the water. The water itself was clear and limped, the sun was reflected from its surface with a dazzling glare; viewed from this point the Bahr Lutho, as the Arabs called it, lost nothing of its gloomy aspect. Girt, on our right hand, by the dark range of Moab, a continuation of the craggy heights we had just quitted formed the barrier on the right, their black bituminous cliffs rising abruptly from the lake, which stretched far before us in the distance, till its leaden hues were blent with the hazy hue of the horizon—waste, water, crag, monotonous blue sky, the sole components of the cheerless landscape.

Heated and fatigued, we prepared for a general bathe; at least our private party, for the pilgrims determined to reserve their energies for the sacred Jordan—the Lake of Sodom being held by them in horror and abomination, utterly unadapted to the ends of cleanliness or comfort, as we afterwards ascertained to our cost. The bad order in which the lake was held did not, however, deter us, and having called a halt, we plunged like young ducks into the liquid element—Paulo clucking like an old hen on the bank. We plunged? Disastrous was the plunge. Rapidly enough head after head popped up from the execrable waters—hair matted, eyes smarting and tongues burning from the intense sulphurous bitter saltness of the detestable liquid in which we were immersed; water it was not, nor bitumen, nor salt, nor sulphur, but a disgusting compound of all four—a hogshead of it would serve as an emetic for all Asia Minor, and leave some gallons to spare against the next epidemic. You could neither sink in it nor swim in it. Talk of a fly in molasses, or a wasp in a barrel of tar—I can find no parallel for a bath in the Dead Sea.

I brought home a bottle of it, and sickened some scores of my acquaintances. But the sufferings of my companions were a trifle to what I felt; cut and maimed in consequence of my superior housemanship, I jumped into the water as raw as a beefsteak, and jumped out of it as if I were flayed alive; however, let me be just to this abominable mixture, if I smarted for it, my wounds were well cauterized and completely skinned over. The cure was perfect to a miracle. We dressed with the comfortable sensation of men who had been well coated over with mutton suet—stiff, greasy, and extremely out of sorts, with a tingling, creeping feeling over the skin, and commenting, turned our steps to the fords of the Jordan. Crossing the plains towards the right, we reached the banks of the river, which burrows, in its sinuous course, far below the level of the plain—the dense thicket of bushes, shrubs and trees that grew out of its waters in many places scarcely out-top-ping the bank. The stream is very rapid and the water muddy. Leaving the river to follow its meanderings, we arrived by a shorter path at the celebrated fords, where tradition tells us the host of Israel trod dry-shod through the depths, as the flood retired before the ark of God; nor is it improbable that here John the Baptist was baptising, and that here our blessed Lord, as he came out of the waters, received the public seal of his ministry, "when the Holy Ghost in a bodily shape like a dove came upon him, and a voice from heaven which said, *Thou art my beloved Son, in thee I am well pleased.*"

At this part of the river the banks are low, and nearly on a level with the stream; here, also, the river is comparatively broad, and shaded by trees which grow in great abundance along its margin; near the bank the water is shallow, but the current exceedingly rapid; on both sides the stream is bordered by a dense thicket, with a few open intervals; the Jordon willow is found in great luxuriance. The fords of the Jordon being the grand termination of our expedition, our pilgrims, who had taken only a devotional *wet* at Mar Saba, now prepared, with infinite gusto, for a solemn ablution in the sacred river. The Arabs had driven our horses into the water, and were swimming with them in great glee, we, too, got ready for a bath, anxious to wash off the nastiness of the Dead Sea. Scarcely were we denuded of our scanty clothing, when, to our dismay, we found ourselves surrounded by the body of pilgrims, who had unexpectedly debouched from the bushes, uniformly arrayed in *white*. Not having any idea that it was *customary* to dress for the occasion, and propriety forbidding us to intrude in a state of nature on so worshipful a company, we retired, with no small precipitation, to a more secluded, but less favorable spot up the banks.

The scene was now highly amusing—horses floundering and snorting midway in the stream; Arabs displayed their copper-colored limbs as they deported themselves amongst the tiny waves; pilgrims, in bridal array, ducking, diving, grubbing for snail-shells and green pebbles in the bottom of the stream; handkerchiefs, caps, and unknown articles of apparel, male and female, were washed in the holy river, all consecrated habiliments from that day forth. Some long-sighted devotees had brought beads and armlets from Jerusalem, to be transformed into amulets and relics, by immersion in the Jordan, more bottled the water in large tin flasks; others plucked willows from the river side; and a few took substantial logs to be manufactured into trinkets of divers sorts, consecrated all by contact with the waters. In fact, pleasure, profit, and devotion were curiously blended together—the maxim that "no man can serve two masters" being carefully kept out of sight.

Propriety, I think I said, compelled our party to retire a little distance from the place where the scene I have been endeavoring to describe, was enacted; but propriety played one at least of her votaries an unworthy trick. I was following a companion across the river, he had gained the opposite side, when the current caught me suddenly, and giving up the glory of the enterprise, might and main I was obliged to strike out for the bank I had just left. However, *the river god*, being unpropitious, I was hurried incontinently down the stream, and finally deposited on a shingle bank, (I blush to record it,) nearly at the feet of the fair pilgrim who represented the gentler sex among our body. Here the water was too shallow to swim, and the current too rapid to permit my coming to an anchor by any other expedient than that of holding on to the bottom with both hands. My feet were both pointed at the lady, and my nether man bumping uneasily against the stony shelf on which I was so deplorably stranded, added bodily torment to mental anguish. What was to be done? Decency, of course, forbade my getting on my legs and retiring like a Christian biped, while necessity forced me to hold hard, as a meander downwards to the sea of Sodom might be attended with very serious consequences, even if escaped shipwreck in my unvoluntary voyage.

So there I lay covered, as well as adverse circumstances would admit of, in the muddy water, my face scorched by a burning sun, and my ad ipodes threatened momentarily to come asunder, from the incessant jerking of the inexorable stream. The fact is, I was in the "centre of a hobble." And how did the fair lady take it all? This was the unkindest cut of all. Oh! for the propriety, the delicacy, nay, the sympathy of woman! She positively looked on as if nothing extraordinary was the matter; I might as well have been a block of wood; she neither regarded my helpless condition nor expressed commiseration for my perplexity; perhaps she thought, poor simple woman, it was a way we Europeans had, and that after the custom of my country, I was paying respects to the venerable object of our mutual pilgrimage.

Be this as it may, there lay unhappy I, a martyr to my modesty; while she, for whose sake I suffered, calmly contemplated my burning countenance, and as fast as they were handed her, immersed garment after garment in the water, consecrating, I verily believe, the wardrobes of every female friend, kinswoman, or acquaintance she possessed in the world—and these, as I had reason to remember, were anything but few. At last her task was finished, and after taking an extra duck for her own especial benefit, the ruthless woman betook her to the beaches, whilst I, scarified, scorched and perbotted, rose dripping from the river, forswearing pilgrims and pilgrimages from that day forth.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Love, Babies and Butcher Bills.

There is probably no business in which common sense is less heeded than in that of love. The moment a girl begins to think of "orange blossoms," that moment she bids farewell to reason, and plunges into a sort of lunacy, from which all the eloquence in the world cannot extricate her.

Driving a bualkey horse is a pleasant business, and so is the attempt to wean a jackass from thistles. But what are bualkey horses and jackasses compared to the "unkindness" of a girl who has "got the devil in her head," because a young gentleman with hollow cheeks and bright blue continuations, gets upon the cellar door every night and pours his love into her ear through the medium of a four-and-nine-penny flute? Nothing—absolutely nothing! Difficult as it is for a fresh cod to climb a greased liberty pole, with a kicking boy in his mouth, we should much sooner go about to look for such a phenomenon, than to hunt up a girl with an inflamed heart that would listen to "good advice," or who could be made to believe, for one moment, that the enjoyments of the hymenial life depended at all on the frequency of bread, or the price of butcher's meat. Even prodigals have not so hearty a contempt for money as have those whom Cupid has inoculated with the virus of "beatific lunacy."—As they have no appetites while they are courting, they imagine that their demands for corned beef and cabbage will always find a substitute in sighs and huggings. How they deceive themselves! Although love is a boy of limited appetite, hymen takes to roast beef like an Alderman. But even grant that marriage, like courtship, could feed on flutes and fattes on a nosegay, how will it be with the Harriets, Peters, Johns, and Matilda Janes that are fated to spring from it? Will they think you, feed on air, and rest satisfied with sugared endearments? Far from it. Children have no respect for the poetics of life, and much prefer a pantry full of pies to all the velvet sentiments that even Moore's Melodies abound with. These remarks we know will be termed "shocking" by many a *fair reader*—but shocking as they are, they are true, as scores of them will discover when it is too late to head the admonitions which they contain. *No state in life has more uses for a fat pocket-book than marriage.*—*Albany Dutchman.*

Young Men.

The idea is prevalent in some communities, that young men are fit neither for generals nor statesmen, and that they must be kept in the back ground until their physical strength is impaired by age, and their intellectual faculties become blunted by years. Let us look to the history of the past, and from the long list of heroes and statesmen who have nobly distinguished themselves, we shall find that they were young men who performed these acts which have won for them an imperishable meed of fame, and places their names high on the page of history. Alexander the conqueror of the whole civilized world viz; Greece, Egypt and Asia, died at 38. Bonapart was crowned Emperor of France when at 33 years of age. Pitt, the younger brother, was about 20 years of age, when, in Britain's Parliament, he boldly advocated the cause of the American Colonies; and but 22 when made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Edmund Burke, at the age of 25, was the First Lord of the Treasury. Our own Washington was but 25 when he covered the retreat of the British at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to the command in chief of all the Virginia forces. Alexander Hamilton, at 20, was a Lieutenant Colonel and Aid to Washington; at 25 a member of Congress, and at 33 Secretary of the Treasury. Thomas Jefferson was but 23 when he drafted the ever memorable Declaration of Independence. At the age of 30 years, Sir Isaac Newton occupied the mechanical chair at Cambridge College, England, having by his scientific discoveries, rendered his name immortal.

A Hermit.

It is stated in a Thomaston, Me. paper, that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville a hermit of the name of Barret. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts, by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him, the fruits of the earth that grow around him being his only food, water his only drink. Since his retirement from the world, he has copied the Bible twice, once on paper, and once on the bark of a birch tree. About a year since he moved from his cave in Montville farther into the woods, the country having become so much settled around him that he was frequently annoyed by visitors. He was the son of a respectable farmer in Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, he having previously formed an attachment for another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when he secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

An Apology.

Old Mr. H——, who resides in a certain village in Maine, and who is a member of the church militant, got in a passion, one day, with Mr. M——one of his brethern, and, among other naughty things, declared he was not fit to carry swill to the hogs; whereupon M—— had him arrained before the church, on which occasion he was requested to make an apology. The proper time having arrived, H—— arose; and addressed the brethern as follows:

"My Christian friends, I did feel that I have deeply injured brother M——, for which I am heartily sorry. I did say he was not fit to carry swill to the hogs, and I now take it back, being firmly of the opinion that he is *amply qualified to fill that office.*"

H—— having made a clean breast, his apology was deemed satisfactory, by all but brother M——, who declares to this day, that he heard H—— say in a low tone, that he was fit to carry swill, and *for* nothing else. —*Yankee Blade.*

Making a Conquest.

"Tom," said an impudent wag to a conceited fop, "I know a beautiful creature who wishes to make your acquaintance?"

"Dem'd glad to hear it; fine girl, struck with my appearance, I suppose, eh?"

"Yes, very much so. She thinks you'd make a capital playmate for her poodle-dog."

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a memorial to the *Legislature of South Carolina*, asking for the establishment of powder mills, foundries for the casting of cannon, and factories of guns, swords and pistols, all by the way of getting that impervahant State prepared for the momentious time when it shall declare its "independence from all the world," and establish its "first dependence on itself."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there in no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, there are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal, but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the abitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conductive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens, of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contest.—We make no wars to promote or to prevent succession to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself.—We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expedition to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinion will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment upon the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying these powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement upon the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects entrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty: that, when the law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none are beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet the events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned by their known integrity, talents and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessing of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, insure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made. In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maratime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from the distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of Nicaragua, but as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may be soon expected, it is hoped that no futher impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been intrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The Commissoner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, on the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time when it prescribes.—The documents, however, which that Imperial government, by the third article of the convention, stipulates to the government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may be necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the government to employ all the means properly and its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between these parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that Island to the United States, and the delicate question involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (47, 421,748, 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three millions two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (43,002, 168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced since the last annual report from the treasury department, four hundred and niety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (495, 276 79.)

By the 10th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight millions seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, (8,475,986 59,) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these next accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by *encouraging* the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the produce of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturalist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will produce dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an extent that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, and that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the articles is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty on that than on an inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions, not discovered, to a large amount, are successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath.—By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed by the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject.—If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensible to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigation interest are all, to a great extent, dependant on the agricultural.—It is therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistantly with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In the view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competant mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the different qualities of soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23, of May, 1859, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to insure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interest may require.

The unprecedent growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them.—The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expedious of which the nature of the country will admit." between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his anual message; and as the *reasons which be presented* in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recomendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the valid of land titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvment of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recomend that *provision* be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examie all such claims, with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New-Mexico. The mineral lands of California, will, of course form an exception to any general system which may be adopted.—Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested.

I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the goverment and to afford the best security against *monopolies*: but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischevious consequences. I therefore recommend that, instend of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the government they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to the quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribe brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants.—Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby traveling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own.—The military force stationed in that country (altho' forming a large portion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico.—The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regements of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superflous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

The report of that head of the Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where been met with the respect and courtesy due, as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Artic seas in quest of the British Commander, Sir John Franklin and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with its naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for the vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions by retaining in appropriate commands, those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditures for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in our present session.

There is an evident justice in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for naval service proper should be separate from those for fixed and permanent object, such as building docks and navy-yards, and the fixtures attached: and from the extraordinary objects under care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its systems of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporeal punishment, which then took place without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postemaster General presents a satisfactory view of the operation and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States, (not embracing the services in Oregon and California,) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon forty-six million five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; and the annual cost of such transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year, was three millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase in cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid. He also recommends that the pre-paid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent, for two consecutives years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reduction will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reduction.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of pubic works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States; and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses in the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government, a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have light houses, quays, and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and seawalls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if those works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution, the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties or impost in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceieve any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar object on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic.

The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site, of the work is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware is created, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of a sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind that our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

It therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

The difficulties and delays incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is a reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully, to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States: and, as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjustment.

The District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them, not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the capital of our nation, the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here also, are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The government should, therefore, bear a libreal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing contributes more to the health, comfort and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the general assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received for the action of the general assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with a view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their benificent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And tho' without such concessions our constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the excited controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supporters of the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of compromise and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement; in principle and substance—a final settlement; of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounds us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars, and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious, and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that this all-wise-Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, Dec. 2d, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Books and accounts of Dr. G. Langsdorff are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Those knowing themselves to be indebted, will call and arrange, and save costs
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. S. MERVIN SMITH.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN 17 or 18 years of age, who has had some experience in a Dry Goods Store, and is acquainted with the German and English language, and can come well recommended, will find a good situation. Apply at
Erie, Nov. 30 1850. n29 THIS OFFICE.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best European and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850, n29

200 Bay State Shawls.

I Have just received 200 Bay State Shawls of the different qualities and sizes, which I will sell at less than the New York wholesale prices were in Sept. Prices from $2 50 to $20 for the larger sizes and finest quality shawls. C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, Nov. 25, 1850, n29

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!! and Cassimeres from Auction. I have on hand a larger stock than ever of Cloths and Cassimeres, which I purchased at auction, for cash at the lowest figures. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good

Dyed in the wool Black Cloth for	$1 75	per Yard.
Green, do from	$1 50 to 2 75	do
Brown Mix from	2 62½ to 3 00	do
Blue (warranted Indigo.)	2 50	do
Drab for overcoats from	2 25 to 3 00	do
Olive, Green and Brown	2 50	do

Also, Black, Blue Black and Fancy Doe Skin Cassimeres from $1 to $2 per yard. C. M. TIBBALS

500 YRDS. Muslin de Lanes and Cashmeres of new designs and styles just opened; some will be sold as low as one shilling per yard: Good patterns figured and plain.
Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BLACK, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Changeable figured and striped cotton and silk warp Alapacas and Lustres, an over stock, which I must sell at reduced prices; some as low as 8 pence per yard. C. M. TIBBALS.

WANTED.—500 bush. Dried Apples,
500 yds. Domestic Flannel,
2,000 pairs Wool Socks,
200 lbs. Wool Yarn, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods at the lowest figures.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIB

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

The President's Message.

A good deal of our space this week is occupied with the first message of President Fillmore. All will read this document, and all will form an opinion of its merits, nevertheless we cannot let it go forth without having our say concerning it. As a whole, and taking into the account that it is from the pen and professes to explain the views of a whig, we like it. Its brevity is its first recommendation. Its easy and polished diction, and the unpretending manner its author clothes his ideas with words, is truly refreshing. There is nothing of the "rough and ready" school of his "illustrious predecessor" about it. "All the world and the rest of mankind" can understand just what the President means, and just how far he intends to carry his views into practice. On the question of the Tariff, the President is as "easy as could be expected." While his whigery forces him to recommend a revision of the present law, all can see that he does so without the least idea such recommendation will be heeded. Indeed, it is plain to be seen that the President will not "break his heart" if the present tariff continues to "ruin" the country for the next four years *just as it has* for the past—i. e. just before an important election. The "higher-law" interpretation of this duty a citizen or an officer owes to the constitution is rebuked in the most emphatic language. He does not tell the people, like some of his supporters, that the laws need not be obeyed, or that the Constitution, in some of its requirements, "is a dead letter." On the contrary, he says he "regards *all* its provisions as *equally* binding,"—"in *all* its *parts* it is the *will* of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to *carry that will into effect*. Every power which it has *granted is* to be exercised for the public good; but no *pretence* of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language allows;" and he deems it his first duty, "*not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.*"—Such being the President's views of his duty to the Constitution and the Law, it follows as a natural sequence that he is for maintaining the compromise measures adopted at the last session of Congress in *all* their parts inviolate. To them he confidently looks for a final settlement of the slavery question, and *we think he will not* be disappointed. The "sober second thought" is working miricles in the public *mind*. *It is true*, those whose vocation it is to agitate still cry aloud, but it is plain the people are not with them. *It is* getting to be decidedly unpopular, as well as *unprofitable* with the whigs, while the Democracy, as every body knows, and no one better than Mr. Fillmore, were always right.

Erie and Meadville Plank Road.

We learn from the Crawford *Democrat* that the Meadville and Edenboro Plank Road *has been let*, a great portion of it, to responsible men, and will be pushed forward to completion at an early day. The portion not let is the least difficult part, and when the balance is finished, it will require but a short time to put it in traveling order. From these indications we can safely predict that we shall have a plank road communication with Meadville within a year. The first five miles of the Erie and Edenboro road, with which the Meadville road connects, will be completed within the next ten days.

Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road.

We are pleased to announce that this road, which, for some time, appeared to lag behind its cotemporary enterprises, will be commenced immediately, and the entire length of about 17 miles completed within a year.—*The Directors* have let the whole road to Messrs. Jackson & Norton, of this city, gentlemen of well known enterprise and means, who assure us we shall have the pleasure, before the first of November 1851, of riding to Wattsburgh over a plank-road. This makes over SIXTY miles of this kind of road under contract, and to be completed within a year, leading into this city. What other town in Pennsylvania can say this?—and yet Erie is the "sleepy borough." Well, it strikes us she is getting awake somewhat.

☞ A great Union *meeting* was held at New Orleans on the 27th ult., of the most enthusiastic character.—Senators Downs and Foote spoke strongly against agitation.

☞ That truly enterprising and readable paper, the "*Evening Bulletin*," of Philadelphia, comes to us in an entire new dress, an appropriate evidence of its prosperity. By the by, will the Editor direct his packer to forward ours "via. New York." It will reach us one day earlier.

☞ The *Gazette* looks quite "silver-grayish" this week. In addition to the President's decidedly "silver-gray" *message*, there is a good big spoonful of "silver-gray" pap. Wonder if *that* will "remain a dead letter upon the statute book?"

☞ A friend in North East wishes us to notice a mammoth calf, slaughtered in that town last week, as he thinks it "takes down" the crowd. It was the property of Mr. John Scouller,—was one year old, and weighed 543, lbs., as follows: 429 lbs. of beef; hide 86, rough tallow 34. It was not stall-fed.

☞ If any of our readers are troubled with *oyster*-cratic feelings and *tastes*, they can find as nice a dish, and as well served, at the Red Jacket Saloon, under Williams' Exhange office, as at any other place in town. *It is said*, too, that they keep something to take the bad taste out of one's mouth when through, but of that we can't say, as Editors are never known to drink, except when—invited!

☞ Next Thursday is Thanksgiving. Between this and that time the "smallest favor will be thankfully received,"—a turkey or two, for instance. Now don't send us a whole flock, as some of our neighbors might indulge in envious feelings, and thus be prevented from exercising that thankful and prayerful spirit they otherwise might.

☞ The December number of "Harper's Magazine" has been received, and is for sale at O.D. Spafford's, State street. As usual its contents is the cream of the English periodicals and magazines. We notice articles from "Blackwood," "Dickie's Household Words," "Bentley's Miscellany," "Tate's Edenburg Magazine," and in short, from most of the leading European quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies. This is the cheapest magazine in the country. Every number contains 144 pages, at 25 cts.

☞ We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Reading Room in this city, and all interested in the success of the measure, at the Commissioner's office, this—Saturday—evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ We were indebted to Mr. Kelsey, clerk of the Ohio, for a copy of the message early on Tuesday morning.—Circumstances, however, prevented our availing ourself of its early receipt to lay it before our readers before this, our regular day of publication. The times, however, are not exciting, and the anxiety to see it not great.

☞ The Reading *Gazette* publishes a long communication, signed "Berks," advocating the claims of the Hon. James Ross Snowden, late treasurer of the Mint, at Philadelphia, for U. S. Senator.

The Last Packet Through.

The packet Pennsylvanian, Capt. J. Hoffman, will leave the 8th street landing on Tuesday morning next. This will be the last trip of the season, as our canal closes on the 10th.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Directors of this road was held in this city yesterday, when it was resolved to put the Contractors immediately to work on the entire line. The original route through Freedonia has been adhered to, which on the whole, we think is decidedly the best for all concerned. There is not much difference in the distance to New-York from Dunkirk by the Erie road or by the way of Buffalo and Hornellsville, so that the western travel will enjoy the same facilities and conveniences by coming to Buffalo, as it would to step at Dunkirk, besides having here the choice of two routes. The road will now, we understand be completed as soon as possible. We regret that so much delay has already taken place, but that can't be helped now. Let us have all the more energy for the future in this enterprise.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

For the Erie Observer.

Mr. Editor:—In the last *Gazette* an Editorial article appears, speaking of contradictory stories and rumors in relation to the railroad west, in which it is stated that "it is now alleged that the bona fide interest held in this place in the Western Road has been transferred to citizens of Cleveland, and that under the new direction the six feet gauge will be adopted if possible;" and more excitement seems to have been gotten up on the allegation that the Buffalo Central railroad track, of four feet eight inches, was to be carried through to Cleveland. These stories and rumors are entire fabrications, so far as our company is concerned, without the shadow of foundation. The work is now commencing, and will soon be in rapid progress between this and the Ohio line, with no agreement other that for the four feet ten inch gauge.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
Dec. 5, 1850. Pres't Franklin Canal Co.

WASHINGTON, Dec: 2.

HOUSE.—The galleries were well filled, and a great many members were early on the floor exchanging salutions, and great confusion prevailed, which was silenced at 12 o'clock by the speaker. Seats were taken and comparative stillness prevailed. A message was received from the Senate informing the House a quorum of that body was present and ready to do business. Similar message sent to Senate.

George W. Morrison, elected member from New Hampshire, in place of James Wilson, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Tuck presented a memorial of Jared Perkins, contesting the seat of Mr. Morrison, which was referred to committee on elections.

The committee to wait upon the President returned and reported that they had seen the President, and he would communicate with Congress without delay, and in a few minutes after the message was received and read by the Secretary.

Mr. Bailey moved the message and accompanying documents be referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and that 15000 extra copies be printed: agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that on an early day, he would move to take up the River and Harbor question.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.

The Vicksburgh Sentinel says—"There is a solemn and unbending determination that Mississippi shall lead in the resistance of the aggressors which if not resisted will *overcome the South.*

The Legislature have ordered the printing of 15,000 copies of Washington's farewell address.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.

The Union Party have carried 54 out of 60 Counties, leaving 30 not heard from.

In De Kalb County the Union candidate for Governor has 1300 majority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

SENATE.—No change has been made in the Chairman of the Committees, except in one case, the Finance, where the change had been requested by the Senator himself. The other changes were necessary to fill vacancies and equalize the duties among all the Senators.

The first named on each committee is chairman. Mr. Dickinson peremptorily declined being re-appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Committee of the two Houses be nearly the same as at the last session.

The River and Harbor Bill and the New York Branch Mint Bill are considered safe.

Gov. Quitman's arrest created excitement at the South. Southern men here say, under the U. S. process the Gov. cannot leave.

COLUMBUS, December 3.

There has been 4 ballotings in the House, and 8 in the Senate, for Speaker—no choice.

CINCINNATI, December 3.

They have elected a Whig Speaker in the Senate by 3 of a majority. Swift, a Free Soiler, is elected Clerk. Both Houses are organized, and the Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. F. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. H. Silliman, Mr. WILLIAM STEELE, of Fairview tp, to Mrs. HANNAH PURDY, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. B. S. Hill, Mr. MOSES BARNETT to Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, both of Fairview township.

DIED.

On the 21st of October last, at Mobile, Alabama, of consumption, Mr. JOHN M. JOHNSON, a contractor on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, formerly of this county, and son of Joseph Johnson, of Greene tp., aged 36 years.

THE EMPIRE ARE HERE.

H. CADWELL has just returned from New York with a large stock of goods of all kinds that will be sold for *cash* at prices that will close the months of small croakers, until the frost comes out in the spring. Our stock being too large to enumerate, I will briefly give the price of a few articles. 200 Long Shawls, good Styles, warranted all wool, 52 by 128 inches, at from $3 to $5 shillings. 200 Bay State, Waterloo, and Empire Shawls, the largest size, 72 by 144 inches. The third No. as low as $4,00; the manufacturers price in Oct was $5,25 by the hundred. The fairest quality and the best Shawls ever laid down in Erie, at $7,00. This article could not be purchased of the maker in Oct. for less than $6,00. Prints as low as five cents, warranted fast colors, and all goods in proportion. Now is the time! —next year goods must be higher. H. CADWELL.
Dec. 7, 185. n25

FAMILY BIBLES.—A choice lot of family bibles, the best in town, just received and for sale uncommon cheap by
Dec. 7 1850. O. SPAFNORD.

OLD Ohio Whiskey—30 barrels just received by
LAIRD & RUST.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

200 YDS. more of those dollar French Merino, just received by express.
Dec. 7, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS,
Cheap Side.

100 Bbls Coarse Salt,
100 do, Fine for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

WHITE Fish, Mackinaw Trout, Cod Fish, Lime and Plaster for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

BOOTS & Shoes,
4 cases misses Thick Boots,
2 " Kip "
2 " Calf "
2 " Boys thick, "
2 " Kip "
Childrens coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very lowest figures. Work warranted first rate or no sale, by
Dec 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A LARGE stock of Mulberry Light Blue, Flowery Blue and common Crockery. Tea and dining Sets complete. Also a gold assortment of Glass Ware. at
Dec. 7, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.
Cheap Side.

AXES.

39 dos. Miles White & Co's superior Cast Steel Axes for sale by the doz. or single—warranted.
GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FLOUR.—75 Bbls. just in and for sale by
Dec. 7. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

New Goods.

J. H. FULLERTON is now receiving direct from New York the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in Erie. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, he is prepared to sell on terms that will prove satisfactory to purchasers at wholesale or retail.

CLOTHS—Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds and Jeans, a large assortment, at low prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

French Merinoes—Paramattas, Mohairs and Delaine cheap as the cheapest at FULLERTON'S.

Curriers' Tools—A full assortment, at FULLERTON'S.
Dec. 7.

SILKS.—Black and colored Dress Silks, good stock, at
Dec. 7, 1850. FULLERTONS.

McGuffey's School Books.

RECEIVED this morning, direct from the publishers, a fresh supply of McGuffey's School Books. Schools supplied by the
Dec. 7. O. SPAFNORD.
December 7, 1850. Corner of French and 6th streets.

NOTICE.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the firm of J. Koch & Co., are hereby notified that the Books and Accounts are left in the hands of Moses Koch for settlement, and must be paid before the 25th of this month or they will be sued without respect to persons. The firm having been dissolved since last August, it is full time that their accounts were paid. M. KOCH.
Erie, Dec. 7, 1850. J. KOCH.

SAWS.

CIRCULAR, Mill, Mill Out, Tenon, Hand, Pannel, Back, Wood and Keyhole Saws, for sale by. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FLOUR, FLOUR.—C. Zinn's best superfine Flour for sale by the subscriber at the market price, warranted the best or the money refunded. [Dec 7, 1850.] M. KOCH.

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of Erie and North East Rail Road Stock, by
December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

MUFFS—Of superior quality, for sale by
December, 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

Gloves and Hosiery.

A SPLENDID stock of Gloves of the classic French Kid, of assorted colors, and white and black, both for Ladies and Gentlemen; also, Merino, Alpacca, wool, silk and cotton Hose, very nice, just opened by LESTER, BENNETT & CHESTER.

STOVE BLACKING.—The best ever seen, for sale by
Dec. 7, 1850. LESTER, BENNETT & CHESTER.

FOR RENT.

THE House now occupied by J. W. Dean, as a Boarding House, and known as the Bank House, in this city. It is well calculated for that purpose, and the rent will be reasonable. Apply before the first of January, 1851.
Erie, Nov. 23, 1850. I. ROSENZWEIG, & Co.

"Better Late Than Never"

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with care, and we think the public will say with taste. The assortment is very general, and contains some styles of Dress Goods not before in this market, as they have been imported within two weeks. We invite the visits of Cash Customers, and those who have produce to exchange, and feel confident we can stand the test of comparison in style and prices with all others. No trouble to show goods
Nov. 23. LESTER SENNETT & CHESTER.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!
OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the old stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, October 26, 1850. n24

SHEEP PELTS WANTED.—10,000 Sheep Pelts wanted, for which the highest price will be paid at the corner store of
October 19. LAIRD & RUST.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.—A few thousand feet wanted for immediate use. LAIRD & RUST.
October 26, 1850. n24

BAY STATE & Brocha, and other Plaid Shawls for sale by
October 26. S. JACKSON.

CARTER & BROTHER

ARE now receiving a large lot of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumes, Fancy Articles, Pure Liquors and Wines, Window Glass of all sizes, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., which they offer to the public at greatly reduced prices.
Erie, Nov. 24, 1850. n23

ONE Thousand Gallons Western Linseed Oil—To arrive in a few days. Dealers and consumers supplied by the barrel at a small advance for cash. CARTER & BROTHER.

350 GALLONS No. 1 Lard oil—Just received by
Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. CARTER & BRO.

5000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD—just received by
CARTER & BRO.

100 GALLONS CAMPHENE—warranted to give a good light.—Nov. 2 CARTER & BRO.

360 LBS. in cases, of Vermillion, chrome green and chrome yellow, just received by CARTER & BRO.

Be it known Unto all Men
AND THE REST OF MANKIND,

THAT I am now receiving and shall continue to receive up to the close of navigation New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which were selected with great care and bought for cash at low rates, which will enable me to offer inducements to those wishing to purchase goods with cash or ready pay, as I can and will sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city.

It is impossible to give a catalogue of my extensive stock as it embraces every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Groceries, Crokery, Hardware, Nails, &c., in conclusion, I would say to those wishing to purchase call and examine my stock, as we feel assured that you will not go away dissatisfied with quality or prices. SMITH JACKSON.
Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n21

LADIES French, Kid, and Morocco Slips and Ties for sale by
S. JACKSON.

BOYS and Youth's Boots and Shoes for sale cheap, by
JACKSON.

INDIA Rubber over Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen —a nice article for sale by JACKSON.

LADIES Dress Goods—a large stock of Cashmeres and Delaines, &c., for sale cheap by JACKSON.

THIBET Cloth, Bombazines, and a large variety of plain and figured Alpacas for sale and they are cheap by JACKSON.

A FEW Muffs for Ladies and Misses, for sale by
S. JACKSON.

CLOTHS—Black, Blue, Brown, Cadet, Mixed, &c. from $1,50 to $5 per yard, for sale by S. JACKSON.

NAILS—a large supply of Eastern nails, for sale by
S. JACKSON.

HARNWARE—Door Handles, Locks, Butts & Screws Brads Table Knives and Forks, Penn Knives, Jack knives, &c. by
JACKSON.

LIQTORS—A general stock of Brandys, Gins, Wines &c. of the best quality, by JACKSON.

GROCERIES—Teas Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Molasses, sperm and Tallow Candles, Saleratus, starch, &c. by
S. JACKSON.

DYE STUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annetto, Nicwood, &c. by JACKSON.

MRS. H. S. WARD,

WOULD say to her patrons and friends that she is now ready to wait on them with a great variety of

Fall and Winter Millinery,

consisting of Velvets, Satins, watered Silks, uncut Velvet, Ribbons, French Flowers in a great variety, and prices to suit customers; and in fact every thing in the Millinery line too numerous to mention. Bonnetts and Caps always on hand.

Country Milliners can and will be furnished with Goods and Fashions on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Buffalo, or any other place west of it.
Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n26

W. E. HAGILL, DENTIST.

HAS removed his OFFICE from the Reed House to BEATTY'S BUILDING, on the Public Square near the Court House.
Erie, Nov 9, 1850. 26.

SALT, Plaster, White Fish and Flour, a large quantity on hand at low prices by Nov. 7, 1850. H. CADWELL.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

HAS water for Custom Grinding and Flouring, on short notice. The proprietors return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same. Flour constantly on hand by the barrel and retail, at the lowest rates. H. S. FAY, Agent & Miller.
Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n25
Bran, Shorts, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour for sale at the lowest rates. ☞ WANTED—20,000 bush. of wheat, and 15,000 bush. of Corn.

FOR THE LADIES—Carter & Brother have just received a splendid lot of LUBIN & FIVER'S genuine Extracts—Jean Marie, Farina, Cologne Genevieve—a lot of elegant Toilet Perfume, bottles and bags—Buffets, horn and rosewood, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Shell Side Combs, Ivory Thimble Cases, Emery Bags, Fancy Boxes, &c. CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, November, 24, 1850. n23

JOHN H. BURTON,
DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c., &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in this line are invited to give him a call.
Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n25

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, having obtained a supply of Messrs. Schieffin & Co.'s "Powdered Extra Medicines," is prepared to put up Physician's Prescriptions, Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night. 24

PEKIN TEAS—A new supply of these superior Teas, fresh warranted to suit, just received by J. H. BURTON.

SEGARS.—15,000 of the finest flavor imported Principe segars, the best I ever had, for sale by the box or at retail.
November 2 1850. J. H. BURTON.

FINE LETTER PAPER—Ruled and unruled, French, English hand laid and best American, gilt edged: also note paper envelopes and other fine stationery, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

LARD AND Sperm Oil, by the barrel or gallon, constantly on hand by J. H. BURTON.

DRIED APPLES!

THE highest market price will be paid for Dried Apples—corner store of LAIRD & RUST.

CHESTNUTS!

500 BUSH. wanted at the corner store
Erie, Nov. 2. LAIRD & RUST.

On Hand Again.

I HAVE now on hand any quantity of first quality WHEAT FLOUR, which I will deliver in any part of the City, free of charge. Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Bran and Chop Feed, always on hand, cheap for the cash. JOHN ELLIOT.
Oct. 26, 1850. n24 Millcreek Mills.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of James Miles, late of Greene, Erie county, deceased. All persons, therefore, indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement
Greene, Nov 6, 1850. WILLIAM GRAHAM,
n23 of Greene Tp., Administrator.

Notice in General.

NOT having time and the publishers not having space enough in their paper to enumerate all my articles in trade, I will merely state that I have every thing generally kept in a Grocery Store; and a great many articles not kept by some, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce. Give me a call and satisfy yourself. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1850. n23

A VERY nice assortmen of Pickles in Jars for family use; also Catsup, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

VERMECILLI and Macaroni for sale by
W. F RINDERNECHT.

20 KITS No. 1 Mackerel. Also eight barrels and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel and Shad, for sale by the bbl. or lb by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

40 BOXES No. 1 scale Herring for sale by the box by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.

100 BBLS. Coarse and Fine Salt, also coarse salt in bags, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CEDAR Churns Cedar Tubs and Keelers, and any variety of kinds of Tubs and Pails for sale by RINDERNECHT.

1 DOZ. boys [Jenny Lind] Sleighs, for sale by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disorders of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease.*"

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Urban, of the county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 21th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters, he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 8, 1850.

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *making*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted,"

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony is its favor*, i.e. that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE OF INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the livers of those who are imprudently deceived,

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.
Erie, October 12, 1850. 1yr23

LADIES will find a good assortment of Dress goods, consisting of French Merino, Thibet Merino, Poplins, De Lanes, Cashmeres, black, changeable, figured and plain Alpacas, &c. &c., received by express and for sale at a small advance from cost.
Sept. 26. GEO. SELDON & SON.

1087 Yards of English and American Prints, prices beginning at 4 cents and ending one shilling per yard, colors warranted fast as a rock. C. M. TIBBALS.

Keystone Paper Mills,
ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN.

M. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.
BUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SWISS Collars, Standing Collars, Lace Cuffs, Embroidered Under Sleeves, French Worked Lace Collars at
Oct. 19. C. M. TIBBALS.

THEY ARE HERE!!

AFTER almost daily receipts for several weeks I am happy to say my Fall and Winter Goods are here. By unwearied diligence and care I have purchased a full and complete assortment of the desirable late styles of Dress Goods. It has not been my aim to *import the largest amount* of goods, nor to buy any particular style by the *Cord*, (that being left to Buffalo exporters and Erie importers,) but to be always prepared and willing to show my customers as well selected and cheap a stock as Erie can produce. The public will not be bored by my enumerating an endless catalogue of murdered French and mangled Spanish names. I would only say in honest plain English to any person wishing to purchase, you will find a good assortment of French Merinoes, De Lains, Poplins and Alpacas, well spiced with some new styles of goods more fancy, and others more substantial.—Especial pains is taken to have always on hand an extensive lot of the most popular DE LAINE SHAWLS of the season, which I will furnish to buyers at lower rates than any other dealer can.

CARPETS do abound at No. 1, any quality, from a striped cotton to a super Three-ply, will be sold at unprecedented low rates; *the styles are such that "to see is to admire."*

DOMESTICS by the package, piece, or yard, at lower prices than any Erie importer, Exporter, Jobber or Retailer, can retail.

GROCERIES as low as the times will admit of. 100 bbls., late caught White Fish and Trout, also 1000 bbls. Choice brands super-fine FLOUR, will be offered at the lowest mark.
Nov. 16, 1850. J. D. CLARK,
No. 1, Reed House.

D. & CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer & Ship Chandler, and dealer in Foreign Fruits, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.,

NO. 3, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

HAS in store and is receiving his Fall and Winter supply, embracing many of the good things of the earth in greater variety than was ever offered in this market. The undersigned flatters himself that an experience of twelve years in the business enables him to buy and sell low, and he is carefully to select none but good articles. The following is part of his stock:

Coffee—Rio, Laguira, Brazil and Gov. Java.
Sugars—A general assortment of Brown, Coffee Crushed, Powdered and Refined Loaf and Lump.
Teas—Old Hyson, Silver Leaf, Young Hyson, Superior and Imperial.
Black Teas, the best ever offered here.
Fruits—Raisins, in boxes, halves and quarters, Zante Currants and Figs.
Marseilles Oil, various brands, Florence do. in bottles, quarts and pints; Almonds, assorted qualities, shelled do., Maccaronia and Vermicelli, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, Mustard in kegs and boxes, best English, do. French in pots, Citrons, best Maderia. (new.) Lemon and Orange peel, (for Fruit Cake,) extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Celery, Peach, etc., etc.; India Curry powder, French Chocolate, superior article Broma and common do., Fancy Candles of all kinds, Rock do., red and white do. sugar almonds, plumbs, etc., etc., sugar dust for icing cake, assorted colors, *sugar syrup*, a very *superor article*, *Spermaceti* Candles, (clear,) patent and star do., colored sperm and wax Candles. In short we have every thing that is usually found in establishments of the kind, except Wines and Liquors, which we do not consider necessary or useful to our customers or the public.
Erie, Nov. 16. D. & CLARK.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves. Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov. 9, 1850. n24

30 BAGS Coffee, for sale by the bag, or less quantity, the cheapest in town at RINDERNECHT'S.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

15 HALF Chests of different prices of Old and Young Hyson Tea; also Black and Imperial Tea for sale by
W. F RINDERNECHT.

Fall and Winter Millinery!

MRS. CURTIS would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

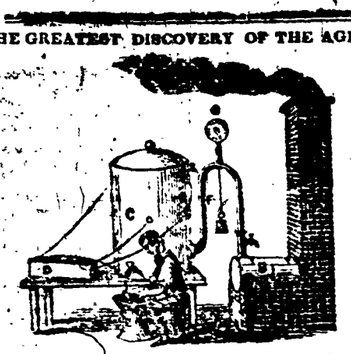
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets of every style, Dress Caps, Tabs, Flowers Plumes, Ribbons, a great variety of Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c.—Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, best quality; French work Collars, Lace Capes, Muslin, Edgings, Insertings, Thread, Edgings, Lace Veils, black Lace Edging, materials for Mantillas, ready made Cloaks, Embroidery, Paisleys, Zephyr and Berlin Worsted, Purse Trimmings, Steel Beads, Purse Twist, &c., &c. Hair Combs, a good assortment, and many other articles, all of which will be sold as low, wholesale and retail, as can be bought in the city.

☞ Milliners furnished with all articles in their line at reduced prices. Straw Bonnets Cleaned and pressed.
Erie, October, 19, 1850. n23

EXCELSIOR MATCHES.—Warranted good in any weather, the very best in use, for sale by the gross or less, cheap by
J. H.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. HUBBELL, a noted Physician; who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last ten months. Hear him.

S. HUBELL—Sir: I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Dect. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

CASE 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

CASE 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was first attacked by *malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and I found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

CASE 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years: by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 50 years.

CASE 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the ASTHMA from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father *could procure without avail.* It was *one of the most aggravated* cases I ever saw: he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed good health.

CASE 5th.—This was a case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing: had a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment.—This was four months ago, and the lady (Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.—I have treated in the case of *Opthalmia, Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the internal and external organs, and restored the *nearly blind*, as no need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 18 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit; and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Dect. Muzzy, of Cincinnati, *for eighteen* months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the PILES, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure* I have also used it beneficially in several cases of ERYSIPELAS. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,
BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated *Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.*

Sold at Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, E. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in *every town in the state.*

August 17, 1850. 1y14

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Mercantile and Farmers an opportunity of *appreciating safe insurance* upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Company, in which may be insured the same kinds of property.

Those may deem it objectionable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous; believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks,—in addition, from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The Directors will, however, separate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums and Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may be committable, shall be held and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and all other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and five to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in such a short time, has placed the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in the companies, prove that the net expenses of insurance are very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is confined to the better classes of risks.

DIRECTORS.

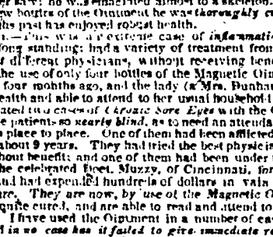
John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Seligman, Samuel T. Jones,
Nicholas A. Carmer, A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg,
Robert Klotz, Carlisle Co., John B. Packer, Northumberland.
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of
WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie. } Agents.
E. W. GERRISH, Edenburg. }

August 17, 1850. 1y

Grave Stones!—Monuments!



AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money.

Erie, March 9, 1850. R. PELTON.

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and *Stocked it upon the best and cheapest manner* and having the best machinery, are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color, also all kinds of stuff and Fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our old Factory, Grist Mill, and Saw Mill, we have bought our Western Carding and Spinning machines, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principle.

We are also now doing machines for the manufacture of BROAD-CLOTH, being determined to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that wool and broadcloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as well as in Eastern States, or in Europe, *from* the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 51

1850. THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The Subscribers Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 4 o'clock, A. M., connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Specimens of Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April 13, 1850. 1y48

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found Iron and Steel of all sizes Ground Boxes, Melea-ble Castings, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, (eastern,) brass bands, coil, log, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut, nails from 3d to 40d, barrel, floor, fence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinges, friction rollers, mulberry iron, cross cut and circular saws, shovels, spades, hoes, wrenches of various patterns, a good assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS, Broadaxes (Barton & Simon's) adzes, planes and plane irons, lasps and bits, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chisels, (Barton's) gouges, augers, auger bits, saw and chisel handles, bed screws, sash knobs, brad, panel, common, pulley, tenon and tip saws, saw knives, screw drivers, levels, spirit levels, box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c.

RUFUS REED.

Erie Sept. 24. No. 3, Reed House.

LOTS FOR SALE.

ONE Lot within a mile of the Borough of Erie, situated on the Lake Road leading east, in Mill Creek township, being the east one-third of Lot No. 147, having the room a comfortable frame house, and barn, with an orchard of well selected fruit trees. Also Lot No. 3 of Block No. 317 in the Borough of Erie. This lot fronts on twelfth street, 162 feet east of Holland. It is on the highest ground in the Block, and a level place for a building. Both of which lots will be sold cheap.

For further particulars enquire of Hon. Thomas H. Sill, of the Borough of Erie, or by letter, (post paid) addressed to the subscriber, at Meadville.

JOHN H. MILLAR.

Meadville, Aug. 21, 1850. n15

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist, where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscriber*, *not in the Jewelry State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars. Comparison of style in this branch parties invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

G. LOOMIS & CO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and style; also musical instruments, Lamps, Looking-glasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low* prices, by

WM. N. LEWIS & CO.

Erie, July 12, 1850. Gobin Hall.

W. E. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LANTERNS.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Lake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches; gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soap Ladles. (Bagley Gold pens)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings; steel Beads and Clasps and Guards, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs: steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, *note Paper*, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated, and Britania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gong bells, Britania Tea sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do, gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Contains Base Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, *Extra* Accordions, *Brass* Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight days, *Gong*, *fi.* and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y38

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the *region round about*, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—

TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to anyone.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves *artists* present to the public. Neither shall *we offer* those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the *most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness* and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, the expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember, there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Necatiay Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, Patent Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am found to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1850. tf

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory, Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a first good Instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success; they have no hesitation in warranting their Instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as in other qualities of superior Pianos.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 11th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. F. KEOGH.

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y9

1850. FALL TRADE. 1850.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

$10,000 Stock of Boots and Shoes.

OF my own manufactures, amongst which will be found 1 bale pair Mens *Congress Gaiters*.

2000 pair Mens Sewed Calf Boots.
500 " " Pegged " Kip Boots.
1000 " " " Brogans.
1500 " " thick " "
500 " " Kip " "
1000 " " Calf " "
500 " " Flips " "
2000 " Ladies' Calf Bootees.
500 " " Morocco " "
1500 " " " Walking Shoes.
500 " " Flips.
1500 " " Gaiter Boots.
500 " Misses " "
2000 " Calf " "
2000 " Childrens and Cack Shoes.
1000 " Boys Boots.
1000 " " Brogans, with many other styles of Shoes not mentioned, all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.

Aug 21, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, a new and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought in New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California.

JOHN McCANN.

Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!! COMPTON & HAVERSTICK, NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only sure, true, and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all descriptions. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge competition with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON.

Erie May 25, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to Insure Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Marshall, J. A. Tracy, Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams, Thos. Stewart, G. Sanford,
S. Jackson, Thos. Wilkin, C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend, Geo. Selden, H. Sherman.
J. C. Spencer.

G. SANFORD, President.

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.

J. C. Spencer, Treasurer

E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.

Erie, June 29, 1850. y7

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	do do (pure juice)	Medoc do

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Engraving on Wood.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, Views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846 M. S. PETTIT.

Gold Pens.

THOSE in want of a good Gold Pen at a reduced price, are invited to call and *examine our stock, consisting of 20doz.* assorted sizes, they are made by Beers & Clark, New York, and warranted a No. 1 Pen. In all cases when the points fail by fair usage a new one will be furnished without charge. Give them a trial. Sold only by

WM. N. LEWIS & CO.

Erie, July 12, 1850.

Eastern Sole Leather.

ON hand for sale by the ton, hundred, or less quantity, heavy weight Spanish, middle do., second quality do., damaged do., heavy weight Slaughter, middle do., Oak; also, Jersey and French Calf-skins, country do., Buenos Ayres and Patna Kips, Upper Leather, Curacoa and Patna Morocco, Satins, Linings and Bindings, Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps and Pegs at Rochester prices, and every article in the line of Shoe Findings and Kits.

Aug. 21. J. H. FULLERTON.

ONE, two, three and Four dollar bills will be received for clothing at par, at No. 7 Reed House. JACOB RECH.

Erie Sept. 14. n18

20 BARRELS genuine Ohio Fire Proof Paint, for sale by the barrel or pound very low by CARTER & BROTHER.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGTABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION OF THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. NO OTHER for it *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and make it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method to make permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *for before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good for* Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Incontinency Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these deranged organs.* This Compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female can *take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SUIT FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing *success*. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *cures immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify, *it always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Hypocrites preserving *always* direction. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have the *unimpeachable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease heretofore. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 288 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. for sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

THIS WAY FARMERS! 6000 Acres of Land for Sale!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the well known MORAVIAN GRANTS, containing some 6000 acres of land, situate in Erie county, Pennsylvania, now offers the same for sale, in parcels of various sizes, and on terms to suit rich or poor. These Lands are of a quality inferior to none in this section of country, and afford a rare opportunity to Farmers, with small means, of acquiring an excellent Farm, as the prices are low and the payments may be extended, if desired, for a number of years.

About 2,000 acres are situate in the north west corner of the county, on the Lake shore and Ohio line, in a country unsurpassed for producing Wheat and Fruit. This tract has been divided into hundred acre lots, each of which has from 40 to 70 acres cleared and under cultivation, together with a House and Farm, and almost each an Orchard of fruit. The town of Conneaut and Harbor, with a thriving Lake trade, is located two miles west of the Grant, *furnishing a ready market for grain* and other country produce.—Springfield is four miles, and the flourishing borough of Girard, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal, is ten miles east of the lands.—Marketing, and especially grain, at these places, is also in demand at fair prices. The Ridge Road, running along the Lake from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, passes through the middle of the tract, and the Railroad connecting New York city with the great west, is now being located across the same. Conneaut creek, with an abundance of water the year round, has sufficient fall on the land for a number of Mill seats.

The other 4,000 acres are situated on French creek, seventeen miles south of the Lake and city of Erie, three miles southeasterly from the borough of Waterford, and three miles west of Union Mills; all which places afford a good market for the produce of the country. 700 acres are clear and under cultivation, with a number of large double Barns and dwelling Houses. On this tract are a number of the best grazing farms in Erie county. A large portion of the land is covered with timber, sufficiently valuable to induce persons to purchase for that alone. A brisk trade has been kept up in this region, for some years, by means of water conveyances, with Meadville, Pittsburgh, the cities on the Ohio river, and even New Orleans. The road from Waterford to Jamestown in New York, and the Narrow Gauge railroad passes through the tract, and near the road are several Quarries of Stone, some of which have been extensively worked. French creek will also furnish a number of Mill seats on the land, with an unfailing supply of water.

It is the opinion of persons capable of judging, that both these Grants will in a few years be worth from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the prices at which they are now held. The title is unexceptionable.

Persons at a distance will meet with prompt attention, by addressing the subscriber, post paid at Erie, Pa.

N. BLICKENSDERFER.

Erie, December 13, 1849. 31

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, (of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability. Premium paid to supply other funds.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal inured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Sartain,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrill,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer Mellvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin, Pres't

Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 18, 1848.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—tf14

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—*Southwest corner of the Diamond*, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 31. 49tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

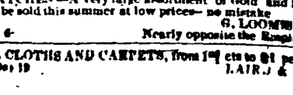
THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards, of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth and Plain Striped, and Plaid, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workmen, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. *We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear.* We continue to Full Dye and *dress Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates

We will pay *Cash for* Wool as the highest price the Market will satisfy. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850.

$5000 STOCK of boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any Establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings, J. H. FULLERTON.

May 11, 1850.



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at July 9, G. LOOMIS & Co's.

WATCHES.—A very large assortment of Gold and Silver, to be sold this summer at low prices—no mistake

G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 6 Nearly opposite the Empire Store.

OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS, from 1st cts to $1 per yard at
Oct 19 LAIRD & RUST.

Commercial Exchange STILL TRIUMPHANT! $20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ARRIVING and to arrive, $20,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the merchant Princes of Erie, he intends for some years to come, to offer to his former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever extended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers; having fitted them up into two separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with a large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple *Goods*. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He would therefore say to *persons who* wish to purchase Dry Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profits, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and blue black Satin Dress Patterns, black, blue black and watered Gro de Rhine; spotted Lawns, linen *tissues*, Jenny Lind *embroidered* Lawns, merino Cloaks, Brocha Shawls, silk warp Paramattas, figured and striped Alapacas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for wedding dresses. Dress Silks of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and dotted Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslin, plain and figured Ladies French Collars and Capes, linen cotton, thread and muslin Edging and inserting, Belt Ribbons, Rob Roy embroidered Scarfs, striped and plain Cashmere de Laine, black silk laces, a large assortment of Jules Hanles for every day wear, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store.*

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests: Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Drawers, Under Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

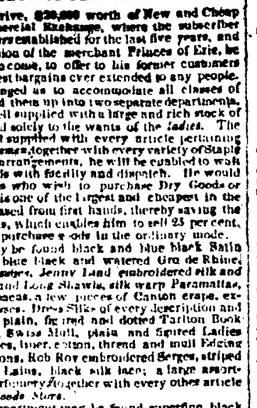
A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Satinets. Also, 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this section of the country, the Herculean pulls and adjustments of others to the contrary. Come and look through my stock, and my word for it you will not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is on the Cash plan, and I am hereby enabled to undersell any firm west of Buffalo, for as well as the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as any Merchant in Erie to attempt to compete with me in prices. who sells goods on the credit system —it can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for goods, that if they will call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will astonish them by showing goods at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Greeks and Gentiles must stand aside, for the Jew has the inside track.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Sept. 7, 1850. n17

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.



I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received, by fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying and selling goods in every city, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at less price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different descriptions, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for